THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 84—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. Alex. Bell, Esq. } *Norfolk.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 miuutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City.—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count DeLas Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDiting and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.
December 29, 1854. 11—tf.

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.
Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.
It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.
In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.
Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.
Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.
POWERS & CO.
April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

KENNETH.—BY THE AURHOR OF "HEIR OF Redcliff" "Heart's Ease" &c. Just received, and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.
April 28, 1855.

WHITE DUCK LINEN PANTS.—100 PAIRS just received direct from our Manufactory.
E. L. HARDING.
May 25, 1855. 58—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.
E. L. HARDING.
May 25, 1855. 58—

Semi-Weekly Standard.
VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY JUNE 9, 1855. No. 57.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have takeu the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultnral House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in no INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endevvor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in adamce.*
A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skilful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

TEACHERS WANTED.—THE TRUSTEES OF Wilson Institute wish to engage the services of a male teacher to assist in the instruction of the English and Classical classes, and discharge the duties of Principal in his absence. Also for the Female Department, a young lady to give lessons in Music on the Piano and Guitar, to instruct the Latin and a portion of the English classes. Those desiring the situation will please address either of the subscribers at Wilson, N. C., stating terms, and forwarding testimonials of character and scholarship. The next session of the Institute will open on the second Monday in July.
E. W. ADAMS, *Prin.*
B. H. BARDIN,
Sec'y. Board Trustees.
Wilson, April 24, 1855. 45—4w.

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fusleionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all re spects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20	dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40	dozen French Skins, best quality,
40	" American Calf Skins,
90	" Lining and Binding Skins,
10	" Morocco Skins,
800	Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50	" Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.
By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.
The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.
Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity of them from 3 cents to $25. Here you can suit your fancy.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —69

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC, C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, H. D. TURNER, S. W. WHITING, T. H. SELBY, GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville, J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington, JAS. E. HOYT, Washington, JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',	of Raleigh.	JOHN COX, Edenton, JOSHUA BONNER, Salem, J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City, F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth, ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern, W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough, H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton, A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, } *Executive Committee.*
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, }
JOHN PRIMROSE, }
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, WM. D. HAYWOOD, JAMES F. JORDAN, QUINTON BUSBEE, H. W. HUSTED, WM. H. MCKEE, CHARLES B. ROOT.	WM. W. HOLDEN, WM. D. COOKE, R. H. BATTLE, WM. H. JONES, F. C. HILL, SEATON GALES.

OFFICERS.
DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor.*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quillings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!—FOR THE IMMIGRANT AND CAPITALISTS! Persons in search of homes, or investments in Texas, are respectfully invited to our office.
We have, for sale, more than two hundred thousand acres of land, in various parts of the State. Titles guaranted.
Land located, claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted.
Office on Congress Avenue, City of Austin, Texas.
As we buy land on commission, strangers will find it to their interest to purchase through us.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.
Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents.
October 16, 1854. 94—

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just

From the Arator.

HOW TO IMPROVE WORN-OUT LAND.

TARBORO', 30th April, 1855.

Some years ago, as I have been informed by old farmers, the busiest time of the year commenced about this season, and continued until the first of August, when the cultivation of the crops was finished, and but little remained to be done the balance of the year, more than to gather the crop, which was generally short—but little more than a support. Now, Mr. Editor, see how things have changed. The quantity of work done the first four months of the year, decidedly the busiest portion, is now nearly equal to what was formerly done in the whole year, and the crops of corn and cotton doubled, if not trebled, under the present system of manuring, ditching &c., I do not believe there is any part of the world where the same amount of labor (don't mean money) is employed in improving the soil, as is now going on in the county of Edgecomb. Most of our improving farmers are raising from eight hundred to one thousand loads manure to the hand, and putting from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five loads to every acre cultivated in cotton. This amount of labor tells heavily on our teams, and many of us think we are doing too much in this one branch of business, causing many other things equally necessary to be but imperfectly done; yet we still persist in this course, like thousands who have preceded and millions that will follow us:

"We know the right and approve it too,
Condemn the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue."

But time will doubtless correct this and many other errors we are committing. The permanent improvement of the land, under this system, is great. I think the increased value of land, at the expiration of each year, treated in this way, is more than equal (saying nothing of the greatly increased crop, which is ample remuneration for expense, trouble, &c.,) to the simple interest on monied capital invested in the land.

Allow me to give you the result of my limited experience as a farmer. I do so from no egotistic views, or desire of puffing myself, but from a sincere wish of benefitting others. I began to farm in 1848 upon an old, worn down plantation—soil originally good; but owing to the skimming system in plowing and imperfect draining, or, rather, no draining at all, pursued by my predecessors, the land was reduced to the lowest degree of sterility. I thought then, and every year's experience since has strengthened me in that opinion, that *draining, deep and thorough draining*, was the first step to improvement. My ditches were cut from three to five feet (still deeper won't do any injury) deep, which laid my land sufficiently dry—(the quantity of land in North Carolina sobbed and injured by water, if cleared and well drained and put in cultivation, would feed the armies of Europe)—to receive other improvements in the way of manure, deep plowing, &c. But here let me caution my young brother farmers of an error I committed in plowing. I thought, if deep plowing was necessary to improve the soil, the sooner I did it the better. I turned up about three inches of the original sub-soil, which had never been disturbed before, and the consequence was, a complete failure in that year's crop on the small portion of land so treated. I am inclined to think the deepening of the soil should be done gradually, not exceeding an inch of a year. The same object will be accomplished in a few years, without sustaining the loss I did.

I continued to improve in every way I could, by removing ditch banks; composting stable manure, cotton seed; keeping my fattening hogs' pens and cow pens well supplied with either litter or swamp mud. The result of this course I here submit. My crop of 1848—6 hands constituted my whole force—was, 5 bags, 400 lbs., each, cotton; quantity of corn not remembered, but sufficient for support of my family. My crop every year since, has been regularly increasing, but I will only give you a statement of last year's (1854) crop. My force was seven hands, together with a young man who acted as overseer, and worked what time he could: 200 barrels corn and 55 (400 lbs.,) bags cotton. In all my farming operations, I have never used any bought manures, Gypsum excepted, which I found to act well on cotton. It pays well to buy simply to rub the seed in. But I relied on such means of improving as nature had put in my reach, and from my limited knowledge I believe the means are amply supplied upon almost every farm to improve it.

If the plan of improvement now going on in this county, and so rapidly spreading in the adjoining counties, can be made general throughout the State, and it is through the influence of your valuable paper this may be effected—for I suppose nearly every farmer in the State will take the "Arator,"—either of the two numbers issued is well worth the price of one year's subscription—then we may expect to see the Old North State, no longer the by-word, the "Rip Van-Winkle of the South," shake off her lethargy, and be, as she is well able to be, the best farming State in the Union.

VITO.

The Editor of the Arator makes the following remarks on the foregoing article:

"EDGECOMB IMPROVEMENT—A BRIGHT DAY DAWNING UPON NORTH CAROLINA.—Our readers will thank us for calling their special attention to the experience of an intelligent and successful Edgecomb farmer, the plain and unpretending, yet highly interesting and valuable communication of "Vito," in this number of the Arator. We hesitate not to say, extravagant as the opinion may appear to the unawakened and lethargic, this communication alone will add millions to the wealth of North Carolina. It comes at the right crisis, emanates from the right source, and gives the right information. Thousands of farmers already aroused in every part of the State to a lively sense of the absolute necessity of improving, are hesitating and halting between doubts as to its practicability and ignorance of the safe methods of advancement. It comes to their anxiously inquiring minds with the power of a demonstration, and they can hesitate no longer, but will cast away at once all their doubts and indecision, and enter, with confidence, energy and perseverance, upon the tried and plainly marked path-way to improvement and prosperity. The information given shows that our old worn out lands need only to be replenished with the materials abounding on their premises, to be converted from dreary and sterile wastes into cheerful and fruitful fields and farms on every side—that the diligent and careful collection and application of these means, by every farmer, will lead to these sure and certain results: it will *insure increased crops more than paying for the trouble and expense of improving—giving abundance for consumption on the farm, leaving a handsome surplus for market—and enhancing the money value of the land* MORE THAN SIX PER CENT EVERY YEAR. These well attested facts, brought out by the experience of a *North Carolina farmer, and showing not what can, but what has been and is still being done in North Carolina*, cannot fail to open the eyes of our people, when they come to be generally known, and give an impulse to the cause of agriculture that will set the whole State in motion. We hope every newspaper in the State will publish this valuable communication, and call attention to it, for the information of their readers. They and their children after them will be thankful for the favor. It will be seen that ☞ worn-out lands, in six years, are reclaimed and made highly productive, without lime, without marl, and without a cent's expenditure for foreign manures of any kind, except a small quantity of gypsum. A farm that produced, in 1848, with 6 hands, only five bags of cotton and just corn enough for a support, produced, in 1854, with seven hands, fifty-five bags of cotton and two hundred barrels of corn! And the great secret of this result is *thorough draining, deep plowing, and compost manuring*—means in the hands of every farmer in North Carolina.

These facts are given by the most reliable authority; and we are strongly tempted to publish the name of the author, though he has modestly written under an assumed signature. We will say, however, that from his high character, as a man of honor and as a skilful and successful farmer, the most implicit reliance may be placed in his statements. We shall not hesitate to mention his name, and show his letter to any person who may call at our office desiring it. The whole revenue of the State Agricultural Society could not be better appropriated than as a compensation to him (if he could be induced to do it) to travel through every county and neighborhood in the State, to give to every farmer in its borders the simple facts of his own experience, showing every one how to increase the productiveness of his lands, within the short space of six years, more than threefold. He has *practically* solved a problem of more vital importance to the people of North Carolina than that of the *philosopher's stone*; and his name will be honored among her greatest benefactors.

His method is so cheap, so plain, and so easy, that all may practice it, and (as in the case of all great discoveries, when well understood,) almost think it their own, and wonder they had not practised it before. Let it be generally followed, and in six years the truth of his remark, that North Carolina may be made the greatest agricultural State in the Union, will be fully verified; and sooner or later, it will; and our glorious old Commonwealth will rival in greatness the Empire State herself. The idea must be electrifying to every patriotic son of North Carolina; and while it fires our heart with fresh zeal in the labors of the pen, we hope and believe it will stimulate and encourage thousands of noble hearts and brawny arms in the good work of THE PLOW.

The present communication of our esteemed correspondent, is, we trust, but an introduction. He has much valuable information which the people must have, which we hope he will soon and cheerfully furnish. They want the particulars as to *composts*—materials and proportions, how put together, put up, how long to stand, when and how distributed on the land. *Plowing*—when done, what sort of team to turn over the sod, how many inches deep the ground is broken, what kind of plows, harrows, &c, are best for breaking cultivating, &c.,: *Cotton, Corn and Peas*—how planted, modes of cultivation, &c. The public need information upon these and other points connected with them."

THE VISIT OF THE EX-PRESIDENTS.—Our readers will recollect that about two weeks since, Ex-President Fillmore took his departure in the Steamer Atlantic for Liverpool, with a view of spending some time in Europe for health and recreation. It is rumored that Ex-President Tyler is also contemplating a Trans-Atlantic voyage with his wife, and much political speculation has been indulged in, as to the singular coincidence of three Ex-Presidents of the United States, finding themselves together beneath a foreign sky, Mr. Van Buren, as is well known, not having yet returned to this country. It is conjectured by some that they have been deputed by the Government to mediate between the belligerent European powers, or at least to offer their services as pacificators in the present conflict which is raging across the water. The *National Intelligencer* thinks this not improbable, and there is nothing in the scheme to forbid the supposition that it may be seriously entertained by the Executive. Well, blessed are the peace-makers, we trust it may turn out so. It is very certain that both England and France, would be constrained to regard such an offer with uncommon respect, and the agents selected would be received with a degree of courtesy and distinction, such as is paid to the crowned head alone. Mr. Van Buren, we believe, has already been entertained by the monarch of several nations, and always with the honor due to him as the former Chief Magistrate of the United States of America. Should this mediation actually be proposed and accepted, we have not the smallest doubt that it would lead to a speedy any happy adjustment of the difficulties now subsisting between Russia and the Allies. Three abler negotiators it would be hard to find anywhere than these gentlemen, and as far as the appearance goes, we would as willingly be represented by them as by any commission that could be sent abroad. In *bienseance*, in eloquence and polish of manner and suavity of deportment, we would never have occasion to blush for either of them at the proudest court, or in the gilded saloons of the most aristocratic circles of the Old World.

Should Mrs. Tyler visit England, the naughty duchess of Stafford House would have an opportunity of seeing how far superior in all the qualities that constitute the real lady, is a woman accustomed to the habitudes of Southern Society, than that Yankee libeller whom they feted and caressed so much two years ago. Perhaps, indeed, remembering her letter in reply to that impudent communication addressed to the Women of America fram Stafford House, the Duchess of Sutherland might refuse to recognise Mrs. Tyler, but this is hardly probable when it is certain that she would be the guest of the Queen. The *imprimatur* of majesty would secure the largest share of the nobility's attentions for a far less attractive and excellent person than Mrs. Tyler. Should the Virginian Ex-President and his wife go, we wish them an agreeable time of it, and trust that the exertion of the Mediators will be crowned with success.

[From the National Intelligencer—Whig.]

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—We really thought that the Democracy of the Old Dominion was this time destined to bite the dust.—We had begun almost to feel sorry for the impending doom of the "resolutions of '98," but were consoled by the thought that the venerable statue in the vestibule of the *maison carre* on Shocco Hill would smile for the first time in many long years.

But it was not so written. The Whig party of Virginia always present a bold front, and battle manfully, but they have never achieved a success worthy of their noble cause; in the present contest the fates were against the astrologers. The Democracy had for its champion a man who to an unblemished private character, united an unsurpassed, if not matchless energy, ability, and endurance as a public speaker, and of great power over the judgment and feelings of popular assemblies—of powers, in short, preeminent for a political canvass; and these powers he exerted with a consistency and vehemence so incessant and untiring as to be almost marvellous in one apparently so fragile. What Abd-el-Kader was in the field Henry A. Wise is on the stump; and to his own personal and powerful exertions is he greatly, if no chiefly, indebted for his triumph. But his party did not venture to rely on their leader alone. They were evidently alarmed, and all their distinguished men were called out, and each labored as if he saw the fortunes of his party in jeopardy and the issue depending on his single arm.

The people of Virginia are peculiar in several respects. They are not only good talkers, but they are equally good listeners; that is they delight in public speaking; they expect their public men to address them in public assembly, and they are open to great influence from commanding oratory. They are moreover, a people of tradition; they are attached to their historical names, and especially to what are called the "Virginia doctrines," to which many a worthy citizen proclaims his devotion with very little idea of what they are. They only know that the resolutions of '98 were passed by men whose names have come down as household words; that their fathers voted for them, and so must they; and, having taken their side and publicly recorded their vote when first they exercised the right, the *viva voce* mode has great influence afterwards in preventing a change. There is respectability in consistency, they think, and so we confess there is, however poor it may be as a reason.

FAMINE IN ALABAMA.—In the Montgomery Advertiser, of a recent date, appears an appeal to the Governor of Alabama for relief from the horrors of starvation. It is dated Delta, Randolph county, April 28th, and the following extract is impressive:

"At a meeting of the citizens of this beat and vicinity, at this place, to-day, it was agreed by the people *en masse* to lay before your Excellency the destitute and actually starving conditon of many of our neighbors at this time, hoping and confidently believing that you, in your wisdom and clemency, can devise some means to afford breadstuffs to the needy, either by recommending aid to us by general subscription, or by any other plan that your Excellency may deem sufficient to meet the exigencies of our case. It is not considered by us necessary to advise your Excellency that, in consequence of a three years' drought, we are now reduced to the point (many of us) of extreme want; and that some of the citizens—indeed, many of them—of this commonwealth, are actually perishing for food, to say nothing of the probability of a short wheat crop, in which event our condition is still more deplorable."

The American Organ, (K. N.,) complains of its circulation in Virginia. Although published in Washington, on the very borders of the Old Dominion, it has less circulation there than in North Carolina or Georgia. This is not strange. Vespasian Ellis was for a good while a citizen of Virginia, and they know him there. He gets the best circulation where he is least known.

Wil. Jurnal.

"The bosom of America is open to receive, not only the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations and of all religions, whom we shall *welcome to a participation in all our rights and privileges.*"—*Geo. Washington.*

KNOW NOTHINGISM.

And the Lord said unto Cain, Where is Abel, thy brother? And he said, I KNOW NOT.

[*Genesis, 4th chap., 9th verse.*

And with Absalom went two hundred men out of Jerusalem, that were called; and they went in their simplicity, for they *knew not anything.*

And the conspiracy was strong; for the people increased continually with Absalom.

[*2d Samuel, 11th and 12th verses.*

Then said Jesus, Father, forgive them; for they *know not* what they do.

[*Luke, 23d chap., 34th verse.*

In the days of know nothing bluster it may be well, perhaps, to refer to some of the most prominent and important acts of the know nothings, from the time when the illustrious founder of the order flourished, to the present day, and ascertain, as far as we can, what classes of men have sustained and perpetuated it in different ages of the world. By way of directing the attention of our readers to a few circumstances connected with facts which we doubt not are familiar to them, we have extracted from the only record into which errors could not have crept the passages above quoted.

No one possessed of an ordinary degree of candor will dispute for a moment that Cain was the first know nothing. That such is the fact is evident from his answer to the Lord—"*I know not.*" It is the very language employed by the Hindoos at this day whenever any inquiry is made of them in regard to their proceedings. As in the passage to which we refer, the inquirer is invariably met with the answer, "*I know not.*"

Mr. Cain was doubtless a better man than many of the know nothings of our time, but he was not a model to hold up for imitation in aught save his know nothingism. It is not denied that he stopped his brother's breath, but when accused of it he acted the know nothing so well that he was only sent into the country, with a mark upon him such as the whole tribe must sooner or later receive.

From the days of Cain to the time of Noah, it seems, the know-nothings "increased continually," as they did afterwards when marshalled under Absalom, and they flourished until they had nearly swallowed up all parties, as they have the abolition party and infidel *isms* at this time. Noah was derided by them; but that gentleman pursued his legitimate business, and regarded them not. But when the party had become strong, and they began to quarrel for offices and position, and had "corrupted themselves,' they went bathing in a body, and the occurrences that day broke up the party.

So effectually were they extinguished that we have no further account of know-nothingism until about the time of the conspiracy of Absalom against his father, King David. Then they again organized, and came out in full force in aid of Absalom. For a while "the people increased continually with Absalom," the Jew, as they did in this State for a season with Ullman, the Hindoo. But the death of their leader Absalom, in the attempt to take the life of his father, proved as disastrous as any of the recent occurrences, not excepting the late Syracuse proceedings.

The next formidable know nothing demonstration, after the death of Absalom, was during the earthly career of Jesus of Nazareth. Never before had they been so thoroughly organized, nor had they exhibited such malignity as then distinguished them. At Jerusalem they denounced the Saviour as a *foreigner*, who had come all the way from Galilee. The fact that he was a Galilean seemed the greatest cause of their hostility. Mistaking his mission, and supposing that he intended to establish an earthly kingdom at Jerusalem, they formed a secret conspiracy against him, and, by perjury before Pilate, they procured the order for the crucifixion. And on that occasion, that their true character might not be mistaken, Jesus so distinguished them in His prayer to His Farther as to leave no room for cavil, by the emphatic appeal, "Father forgive them, for they *know not* what they do." Here is the authority of the Saviour that those who crucified him were *know-nothings.*

We have neither the space nor the inclination to dwell at greater length upon the acts of know-nothings in the Old World. We have given enough at least to show the character of the leaders. In justice to their memory, however, we must state that among them all not one could be found who was so depraved as the founder of the order in America—a wretch by the name of Judson, but more generally known as "Ned Buntline."

And yet, notwithstanding the terrible history of know nothingism in past ages, it is now represented by its advocates as a system better calculated than any other to advance the true interests of Americans. It is gravely claimed that its tenets, when once fairly understood and fully carried out, will usher in a period approximating quite closely to the millennium in the happiness of the people. Its doctrines are represented as purely American, and unobjectionable in any respect. By such statements well-meaning men, democrats in principle, and recognised as such in party distinctions, are induced to unite with the order, and do not become aware of their degradation until they have taken oaths which they do not like to violate, but the observance of which is far worse.

It is recorded in history that one of the kings of Sparta, notorious for his tyranny and avarice, had in his presence chamber a statute of a beautiful woman, covered with the most costly robes and sparkling with jewels. Whenever a subject excited the fear of the monarchy, he was invited to the palace, and there, in a magnificent chamber, scented with burning spices and lit with mellow light, induced to embrace the beautiful female. As the unthinking man approached, entranced by her angelic beauty, her arms opened and received him, at first with a gentle pressure; but soon, alas! the shrieks of the deluded victim gave evidence that he was pierced by the steel spikes that projected from her body, and that the beautiful woman was but an instrument of torture moved by the hands of a monster for his own selfish and unholy ends. Know nothingism, to use a pretty strong figure, is that mock beauty; and the way the spikes that project from its body are already piercing the flesh of deluded democrats, who come to the presence chamber as bridegrooms to their brides, is a caution now, and will be more particularly so hereafter.

Ulster (N. Y.) Republican.

KNOW-NOTHING BETS AND CALCULATIONS.—In summing up the result of the recent election in Virginia, the editor of the Globe tells some homely truths. He says:

"We have been a close observer of elections throughout the length and breadth of the United States for thirty-one years, and never saw one before that so convulsed the people of this District. They used the 'fool's argument' freely, and many of them have been ruined. The know-nothings were confident of success, and bet two to one on the result. It is belived that they lost in this District more than $100,000 on the result. We are told by persons who ought to know that those living on the square next west of our office lost $41,000. They based their bets on *calculations* that they *had* 72,000 in their 'order in Virginia, which, without any outsiders would give them 15,000 majority over the largest vote ever cast in the State. But the best calculations of wise men have often failed; and it is, therefore, not surprising that a 'know-nothing' calculation should prove to be fallacious. They had a brilliant calculation behind this, which *was*, that if they should carry Virginia by a large majority, then all the drift-wood would float out into their current, and they would elect their candidate the next President of the United States. This calculation would have been a good one if their first contingency had happened. But as that has proved erroneous, we think we may safely say that the 'Old Dominion' has 'scotched the snake' *and killed it.*"

BEAUTY—There is something in beauty, whether it dwells in the human face, in the penciled leaves of flowers the sparkling surface of the sparkling fountain or that aspect which breathes over its statue, that makes us mourn its ruin. I should not envy that man his feelings who could see a leaf wither or flower fall without a slight tribute of regret. This tender interest is the beauty of becoming grief and affection for Nature in adversity never deserts us. She comes more near us in our sorrows and leading us away from the paths of disappointment and pain into her smoothing recesses, allays the anguish of our bleeding hearts, binds up the wounds that have been inflicted, whispers the meek pledges of a better hope, and in harmony with a spirit of still holier birth, points to that home where decay and death can never come.

FISHES AND THEIR MIGRATIONS.—From an interesting article in the April number of Putnam's Monthly, entitled "Nature in Motion," we clip the following paragraphs:—

For known and unknown purposes, in the tiny mountain brooks and in the wide ocean, fishes are seen in unceasing motion, darting in all directions, traveling now single and now in shoals.—Their regular journeys are mostly undertaken for the purpose of spawning; the delicate mackerel moves southward when its time comes, and the beautiful sardine of the Mediterranean goes in the spring westward, and returns in autumn to the east. The sturgeon of northern Europe is seen singly to ascend the great rivers of the continent and the ornal or migratory salmon of the polar seas travels, we know not how, through river and lake, up into the Baikal, and there swims, in whimsical alternations, but always in immense crowds, first on the southern and then on the northern bank.

The travels of the salmon are probably best known, because the fish was a favorite already in the days of Pliny, and yet strange enough, is found in every sea in the Arctic, near the equator, and off New Holland, only not in the Mediterranean. They press in large, triangular masses, up all the great northern rivers of Europe, Asia, and America. They enter Bohemia with Shakspeare by sea, sailing up the river Elee; they approach Switzerland in the green waters of the Rhine, and even the foot of the Cordilleras by a journey of 8000 miles up the Amazon! Their crowds are not unfrequently so dense that they actually stem for awhile the current of the mighty rivers; still their bands are formed with great regularity. The strongest and largest females lead—a fact which will rejoice the strongminded women of our age—followed by others of the same sex, travelling two and two at intervals; after them come the males in like order.

With a noise like the distant roaring of a storm, they rush up the stream, now sporting in easy, graceful motion, and now darting ahead with lightning speed that the eye cannot follow. Do they come to some rock or wall that impedes their way, they leap with incredible force, and repeat the effort until they have overcome the difficulty; it is even said that, at the foot of the cataracts, they will take their tail in their mouths, and then suddenly letting it go, like an electric spring, rise twelve or fifteen feet in the air. And thus they travel on, undismayed and untired, until they have found a suitable place for depositing their eggs, and with the same marvellous instinct return, year after year to the distant ocean.

* * * * * * *

The herring is a small, insignificant fish, yet it gives food to millions, and employment to not less than 3000 decked vessels, not to speak of all the open boats employed in the same fishery.—Where their home is, man does not know; it is only certain that they are not met with beyond a certain degree of northern latitude, and that the genuine herring never enters the Mediterranean, and hence remained unknown to the ancients. —In April and June, all of a sudden, innumerable masses appear in the northern seas, forming vast banks, often thirty miles long and ten wide. Their depth has never been satisfactorily ascertained, and their denseness may be judged by the fact, that lances and barpoons thrust in them sink not and move not, remain standing upright! Divided into bands, herrings also move in a certain order. Long before their arrival, already their coming is noticed by the flocks of sea birds that watch them on high, while sharks are seen to sport around them, and a thick oily or slimy substance is spread over their columns, coloring the sea in daytime, and shining with a mild, mysterious light, in a dark, still night.

The sea ape, the "monstrous chimera" of the learned, precedes them, and is hence called by the fishermen the king of the herrings. Then there are first seen single males, often three or four days in advance of the great army; next follow the strongest and largest, and after them enormous shoals, countless like the sands of the sea shore and the stars in the heaven. They seek places that abound in stones and marine plants, where to spawn, and like other animals, they frequent the localities to which they have become accustomed at a regular time, so that they may be expected as surely as the sun rises and sets.

Other fishes have strange peculiarities connected with their travels. Thus, we are told that the mackerel spend their winter in, what would appear to others, a most uncomfortable position.—In the Arctic as well as in the Mediterranean, as soon as winter comes, they deliberately plunge their head and the anterior part of their body in deep mud, keeping their tails erected, standing straight up. This position they do not change until spring, when they emerge in incredible numbers from their hiding places, and go southward for the purpose of depositing their eggs in more genial waters. Still they are so firmly wedded to this element that they die the instant they are taken out of the water and then shine with phosphorescent light.

The eel is the strangest of traveling fishes; he even performs journeys on land. In hot, dry summers, when ponds and pools are exhausted, he boldly leaves his home, and winding through thick grass makes his was by night to the nearest water. He is a great gourmand, moreover, and loves young tender peas so dearly that he will leave the river itself and climb up steep banks to satisfy his desire, and, alas! to fall into the snares of wicked men. Other fishes travel in large crowds all night long, and a perch in Tanquebar not only creeps on shore, but actually climbs up tall fanpalms, in pursuit of certain shell fish, which form its favorite food. Covered with viscid slime, he glides smoothly over the rough bark; spines, which he may sheath and unfold at will, serve him like hands to hang by and with the aid of side fins and a powerful tail, he pushes himself upward, thus completing the strange picture of fish and shell-fish dwelling high on lofty trees.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.—We learn from the Observer, that the annual meeting of this Company was held at Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 31st ult. John D. Star, Esq., held the proxy of the State. All the old directors were re-elected.

The amount of tolls for the year has been $11,687 56, (being 10 per cent. on the amount of freights earned by the boats on the river, viz: $116,075 60.) The previous year the freights were $100,674 44. Increase of freights for 1855, $15,398 16. Whilst there has been so large an increase of freights, the tolls collected by the Company are less by $897 12, in consequence of a reduction of the tolls from 12½ to 10 per cent. on amount of freights. The freights down the river have increased $10,163 97, while the freights *up* have decreased $1,419 51. The expenditures for work on the river during the year, were $3,504 05. The dividends were 10 per cent. on the capital stock. The Observer says:

Among the items of freight the following are the most prominent:

Down.

6,065	bales Cotton.
3,384	" Domestics.
20,225	bbls. Flour.
1,258	" Copper Ore. (returns incomplete.)
45,834	" Naval Stores, " "
3,353	bundles paper.

Up.

45,454	bushels Salt.
383	hhds. Sugar.
1,696	" Molasses.
10,374	bbls. of all kinds.
7,526	bags Coffee.
655½	tons Bar Iron.
1,978	casks Lime, (returns incomplete.)
21,808	bushels Grain, " "
5,162	bags Guano. " "

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—This Road is now completed some distance above Hillsborough. The trains pass daily from that place to Goldsborough, where they connect with the Wilmington Road.—To persons living in the East, the facilities for reaching the vicinity of Chapel Hill and of going to Wake Forest, are greater than they have ever been heretofore. It is delightful to travel after this modern fashion. On the Central road may be daily seen trains of new and elegant cars propelled by splendid and powerful engines, speeding their way through the heart of the OLD NORTH. What North Carolinian can survey this great State work without emotions of pride that Old" Rip " has waked up and in her strength presumes to compete with sister States in the great improvements of the age. *Recorder.*

A "splendid passenger coach" for the Wilmington and Weldon Road, was recently built at Portsmouth, Va.

Wil. Herald.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOSALS for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, the 14th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charlestown, Mass.	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,600	2,400
At Gosport, Va.	1,400	1,200
	5,400	4,800

One-half of said beef and park must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1856; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1856; unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder-clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each four-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to, and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcase, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part part of the contractor to deliver all or any part of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the ten per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents, respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them, with a drawing of the barrel, on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States district judge, United States district attorney, or navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy, may be rejected at the option of the department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

June 1, 1855. 1078—w4w.

North-Carolina Six Per Cent. State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
May 30th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 30th of June next, for the purchase of $20,000 of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina.

These bonds are issued for the construction of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road. They will bear date July 1st, 1855, and will run twenty years. They will have coupons for interest attached, and both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless when the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State—the interest at six per cent. per annum will be payable the first days of January and July in each year.

These bonds are by law exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders will be required, upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposite the amount of their bids, including the accrued interest from the 1st July, 1855, to the credit of the Treasurer of North Carolina in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh, as the bidder may prefer.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State when the time for receiving bids expires.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, June 1, 1855. 55—td.

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE. The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the last Thursday (the 26th day) of July. It is very desirable that all pupils be present at the opening of the Session, as the classes are then formed and new studies commenced.

Catalogues will be sent to all persons desiring information in reference to Charges, Course of Study, &c.

T. M. JONES, President.

June 2, 1855. 56—8t.

THE NEW HOTEL,
WELDON, N. C.

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS. This Hotel is new and newly furnished, and the proprietors will use every effort to keep a Good House, and render their guests comfortable.

They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage

T. J. JARRATT & CO., Proprietors.

☞ Meals always ready on the arrival of the cars.

June 2, 1855. 56—w1m.

Intendant's Office,
RALEIGH, May 30th, 1855.

To holders of City Bonds, and others:

Holders of City Bonds and other securities for the payment of money are invited and requested to appear at the City Treasury on the first of July next, and every six months thereafter and receive payment of all interest due by the City to that date, and also in lieu of the present Bonds to receive *Certificates of Debt*, registered at the City Treasury payable at three and six years, under the seal of the City, bearing interest from date, to be paid semi-annually, specifying therein the date of the order authorizing the issue of the Bond, and the description of the Bond cancelled.

By order of the Board,

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD,
Intendant.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Equipt't, &c.
May 16, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH NAVAL SUPplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 25th day of June next. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandant of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of each class at any yard upon any of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality conformable to sample, size, &c., to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels, and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1848, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to accept within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices thereto agre

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

APPOINTMENTS.

The candidates for Congress in this District will address the people at the following times and places:

Brassfield's,	Granville,	June	20
Oxford,	"	"	21
Young's ✕ Roads,	"	"	22
Grove Hill,	Warren,	"	27
Warrenton,	"	"	28
White's Store,	"	"	29
Cedar Rock,	Franklin,	July	4
Harrison's Old Store,	"	"	6
Rolesville,	Wake,	"	11
Hayes',	"	"	13
Nashville,	Nash,	"	18
Hilliardston,	"	"	19
Old Fields,	"	"	20
Beulah's,	Johnston	"	25
Smithfield,	"	"	26
O'Neals,	"	"	27

MR. BRANCH'S SPEECH.

On Tuesday night last, pursuant to appointment, L. O'B. Branch, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, addressed a large audience in the Court House in this City, on public affairs and especially with reference to the new organization of the Know Nothings. He spoke for more than two hours, and was listened to throughout with marked attention. His facts and arguments on the subjects of religious liberty, the naturalization of foreigners, and the objects, workings and tendencies of the Know Nothing faction, evidently produced a profound impression upon his hearers, among whom we were glad to see a number of Whigs, who have not dishonored their flag and lowered themselves by joining the dark-lanterns.—Mr. Branch brings to his labors in the campaign a mind well disciplined and well stored with information—good discrimination, sound judgment, and an earnestness and force of delivery which at once rivets the attention of the people, and holds it, as on Tuesday night, with increasing interest to the close of his remarks. The people of the District, whose representative Mr Branch will most certainly be, by an overwhelming majority, have just cause to be proud of their candidate. The Convention at Franklinton was fortunate, not only in selecting the most acceptable man to the party generally, but in securing at the same time the services of one not inferior in ability to any one in the District. This is said, certainly in no spirit of flattery, but as simply due to that Convention; and the people of the District, wherever Mr. Branch may address them, will enthusiastically confirm the opinion we have expressed. Mr. Branch will take his seat in the most important Congress ever convened since the formation of the government. His friends—and they are legion—are well assured, from their knowledge of the man, that he will acquit himself well in his new position; and they anticipate for him a long career of usefulness and honor.

After Mr. Branch had concluded his remarks, a call was made for H. W. Miller, Esq., one of the leaders of "Sam's" forlorn hope; and Mr. Miller, who is always ready with his pile of books, his hits, carefully rounded and preserved in good English—to say nothing of the remnants of his Norfolk speech—took the stand and spoke in reply to Mr. Branch until half past three o'clock in the morning! —leaving Mr. Branch no opportunity to rejoin. We heard but a portion of Mr. Miller's remarks, but we learn from those who heard them all, that they were any thing but a reply to Mr. Branch. Indeed, Mr. Miller must have felt that he could not possibly meet the positions taken and the arguments advanced by Mr. Branch; but a speech was expected, and was considered due to his new ally and friend, Mr. Shepard, so bitterly opposed, we may add, and so much ridiculed by Mr. M. at the time he, Mr. S., was struggling to "relieve the people"; and so a speech was made, and not a reply—a speech teeming with one-sided statements, with sophistry, with appeals springing from a spirit of persecution, intolerance, and bigotry more artificial than real, and with doctrines generally which the free and enlightened people of this District can never approve. Mr. Miller, we learn, improved as the lights waned—how many candles he talked out we do not know; but as, under these circumstances, he got better as the hour arrived at which Know Nothing sentinels take their rounds with stealthy tread and hat over eyes for the purpose of posting their blank triangular bits of paper, what would he not have accomplished if cheered by the beams of the dark-lantern to which he is accustomed? As it was, the "groundlings were tickled"—some of "the boys" applauded and screeched so that even *he* had to request them to be quiet, that he might be heard; but we have not learned that a single person was convinced either of the soundness, propriety, or honesty of Sam's principles and movements.

We trust there will be a full meeting of the Democracy and anti-Know-Nothings to-night, (Friday) at the Court House, for the purpose of forming an Association, and of carrying forward the good work so enthusiastically begun on Tuesday night.

☞ A week or two since we respectfully requested the Wilmington Herald to furnish the proof that Gen. Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Andrew Jackson ever uttered or wrote certain sentiments against foreigners, attributed to them by that paper of the 22d May;—to which request the Herald responds as follows:

"The Raleigh Standard asks us some unnecessary questions. We have nothing to say until the Standard answers our interrogatory propounded some time since,—"How is Mr. Branch on the Slavery Question?"

The Herald shall be answered: We understand Mr. Branch, with a large majority of the people of the State, to be in favor of the Nebraska-Kansas act—opposed to all the schemes, designs and aggressions of the freesoilers and abolitionists—in other words, to be sound, reliable, and trustworthy upon every issue involved in the question of slavery. It is clearly "unnecessary," we confess, to answer any such question as that propounded to us by the Herald; but we have done so to take from that paper the last shadow of an excuse for declining to respond fairly to our request. Can the Herald prove that Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson ever uttered the sentiments referred to? If not, will not that paper state that it cannot, so that its readers may be undeceived? We shall see.

"Social Hall."—Our thanks to Mr. Ironmonger for another dish of that fine turtle soup. It was excellent, and moreover arrived when we were hungry.

MYSTERIES OF THE DARK LANTERN.

Questions and Answers about Know-Nothingism—its doctrines, objects and tendencies.

No. 1.

Question—Where was Know Nothingism started?

Answer—In the Northern States, and its object then was to exclude from those States foreign mechanics. This it proposed to do by extending the period of naturalization, so as to prevent these mechanics from voting and holding office; but the scheme failed, for the reason that these mechanics seek our shores mainly for employment that they may earn their bread, and the exclusion referred to did not lessen their numbers.

Q—What then?

A—Why corrupt party leaders, mainly from the ranks of the old Whig party, saw in the prejudice against foreigners and Roman Catholics a chance of reinstating themselves in popular favor and of gaining power; and so they obtained possession of the organization, changed some of its features, added others, and, by means of paid agents, organized lodges and rapidly spread the Order throughout the free States.

Q—How did the Order reach us of the South?

A—It was imported here for selfish and political objects, just as abolitionism was imported some thirty years ago into Boston and New York from Exeter Hall, London; and it has been spread in this State mainly by the same means employed North.

Q—What has been its effect in the free States?

A—In conjunction with the abolitionists, and with freesoilers cast out of the Democratic party, and with the remains of the old Whig party, it has carried every non-slaveholding State in which elections have recently taken place. Professing to be true to the federal Constitution and friendly to the rights of the South, it has, in every instance, elevated freesoilers and abolitionists to office. Professing to be a no-party organization, it has fiercely assailed the administration of President Pierce; and professing State rights and a strict construction of the Constitution, it has uniformly opposed the Nebraska-Kansas act, which opens those territories to the slaveholders of the South and guarantees the right of the people there to have slavery or not as they may choose; and in Massachusetts it has nullified the fugitive-slave law upon the ground that it is unconstitutional and that it is the duty of that and other free States, *as States*, to deliver up the escaped slaves of the South. It has sent to the House of Representatives some sixty or seventy abolitionists, and to the Senate some seven or eight of the same stamp. In no case has it elected a Democrat, recognized by his party as such, to office; in no case has it chosen to Congress from the free States, or to office in those States, any one sound upon the question of slavery or in favor of the fugitive slave law. It struck down Shields, in Illinois, because, though he came here in infancy, he happened to be born in Ireland and is a Democrat; and this, though he had long served his State in the Senate of the Union, and notwithstanding in the war with Mexico he distinguished himself as the bravest of the brave, leading the regiment of a slaveholding State in the "forefront of the hottest battle," and falling, shot through the lungs at Cerro Gordo. It defeated the Democrats of New Hampshire and Connecticut, and put in abolitionists in their places; and it did this upon the strength of the anti-slavery feeling, the Democrats of those States being then, as they are now, in favor of the fugitive-slave law, and the admission of Kansas into the Union without reference to the question of slavery. It elected ninety-nine-hundreths of the late Legislature of Massachusetts; and that body elected to the Senate of the United States Henry Wilson, a vulgar, denomineering, and radical abolitionist, who proclaims uncompromising hostility to the fugitive-slave law, to slavery in the District of Columbia and in the territories, and to the admission of any more slaveholding States. It voted, by a large majority, to request the Governor to remove Judge Loring from his seat on the bench, because, as a Commissioner of the United States, *he would not perjure himself* by refusing to deliver up Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave, to his master; it enacted what it called a "personal liberty bill," making the fugitive-slave law, passed in pursuance of a plain provision of the Constitution, null and void within the State of Massachusetts; it appointed a committee to visit the nunneries, and the committee, under legislative sanction, obtruded themselves into a private Catholic school kept by females at Roxbury, insulted the females, smelt about in the bed rooms and sinks for Papal horrors—one of the committee having with him a lewd woman, who was entertained at the Hotel at the State's expense; and the members of the committee generally, though when in their seats in the Legislature as pious to all appearances as any Praise-God-Barebones, and zealous advocates of the Maine law, enjoying themselves with the best liquors, and having a "good time of it" in their work of intolerance and bigotry. They afterwards expelled the member—one Hiss—who had the woman with him at Roxbury, upon the principle that his sin was found out, but not very deeply deprecated, for even Hiss had threatened that he would expose his comrades, for that, in truth, the kettle was as black as the pot. So they hustled him out. This Legislature was led, in its assaults upon foreigners, upon Catholics, and upon the constitution of the country, by sixty Protestant ministers of the Gospel, who, in their blind fanaticism, have forgotten the mild precepts of the Son of God who died for their redemption; and who, instead of teaching Catholics, if they in this country need such teaching, the virtues of Christian forbearance and charity, are themselves following the example set in Europe in the dark ages of grinding down and torturing those who endeavor to worship God in their own way.

Q—Who are the leaders in this Know Nothing movement in North Carolina?

A—This will be stated more fully hereafter; but one of these leaders is the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, who, twenty years ago, in the Convention to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina, delivered an unanswerable argument *against* the position he now occupies with reference to Catholics, and who voted to give the Catholics the same right to hold office that Protestants enjoy.

Q—But does not Mr. Rayner and his associates declare that *they* are for religious toleration; and that in voting to exclude Catholics and foreigners from office they no more proscribe them than you do in voting against Whigs?

A—Yes, but the fallacy of this reasoning is apparent. Catholics and naturalized citizens have as much right, according to the Constitution, to hold office and to vote as natives and Protestants have. No Know-Nothing will deny this. Whigs and Democrats, *as such*, have no Constitutional right to vote or to hold office; the Constitution knows no such classes or parties. All citizens have a right to vote and to hold office; but we do not vote against citizens, but against Whigs or Democrats; that is, we do not vote against a man because he is a citizen, but, because, being a citizen, he holds political principles which we disapprove. Surely this is not proscription, but merely the exercise of the privilege which the people have, *under the Constitution*, of carrying out their views of government. But when we vote against a man because he is a Catholic, or because he is a Protestant, we erect a standard of qualification *higher than the Constitution*; for that instrument expressly provides that no religious test shall ever be required for office. We thus, while we pretend to maintain the toleration established in the Constitution, make it practically null and void at the polls. Certainly, every citizen has the physical power of voting to proscribe either Catholics or Protestants; but the Know Nothing who proposes to proscribe the Catholic, and who has taken an oath so to do, and also an oath to support and to be governed by the Constitution, must choose between his oaths—*he must break one or the other?*

Q—That, I admit, appears to be plain and reasonable. I have other questions to propound, and hope the conversation will be continued.

A—Very well—I shall be happy to continue the conversation, and to answer any question you may put.

Q—One word more: You have made certain statements about Mr. Rayner; is he not now in Philadelphia laboring to thoroughly nationalize the Order?

A—Yes, he took his seat, I suppose, on Tuesday last, in the National Council, with such men as Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Hale and Tuck of New Hampshire. If their credentials were genuine, Mr. Rayner, it is to be presumed, recognized them as brother Know Nothings; and yet such men, as their past lives prove, would instigate the slaves of the South to raise upon and murder their masters. Mr. Rayner is a slaveholder, and no doubt sincerely devoted to the rights of the South; but in relying upon such men, or in attempting to make terms with them, he hopes against hope. He is in the minority in that Council; and if a contest should arise in it touching the question of slavery, he will be voted down, and may be expelled. Yet he is bound, according to his oath as a Know Nothing, to submit to the action of a majority of the Council, whatever that action may be, or withdraw from the Order. If he should agree to stand by the Union of the States under all circumstances, or to *ignore* the question of slavery, leaving his Northern associates free to agitate it, as they have heretofore done, in the halls of Congress, he will not be true, in my opinion, to the interests and the rights of his State; and if, on the contrary, refusing thus to agree, he should withdraw from the order, he will thereby openly confess that it is not national, but sectional, and has failed to accomplish for the country what he promised us it would accomplish. Approval of, or acquiescence in the "compromise" of 1850 was the test of both the last Whig and Democratic national Conventions; and the Union will be imperilled, and the rights of North-Carolina put in jeopardy, if any party which disregards and ignores this test shall obtain supreme control.

THE EXHIBITION AT PARIS.

The opening of the great exhibition or Grand Fair, took place at Paris on the 15th of May. The Emperor and Empress were present, and the ceremonies are said to have been most imposing and brilliant. The number of exhibitors is about 20,000, of which 9,500 are French, and the balance foreign. The number from the United States is about 150. The American commissioners have been treated with a great deal of courtesy.

In this assemblage, at the opening of the Fair, the United States was represented by Mr. Mason, the Minister; Mr. McRae, U. S. Consul at Paris; Mr. Belmont, Minister at the Hague; Mr. Cass, Minister at Rome, and others. The following commissioners from the United States were in attendance: Mr. B. Field, Charles L. Fleischman, Alexander Vattemare and S. H. Wales, for the State of New York; James Swain, A. W. Little and Mr. Pepper, for Pennsylvania; Dr. W. E. Johnson, for Ohio; W. J. Valentine, for Massachusetts; D. C. Gilman, for Connecticut; Marshall Woods and Edward Williams, for Rhode Island; E. B. Buchanan, Consul at La Rochelle, for Maryland; R. E. Coxe, for Alabama; Dr. Wm. Rabe, for California; H. M. Morfit, of Washington, for Illinois; and A. G. Powers, for Louisiana. Mr. Fleischmann acts for New York, Virginia and South Carolina.

Know Nothing Peddlers.—There are persons in this State, from the Northern States, going about from point to point selling dirty and lying books, calculated to stir up religious strife and to make the followers of the same Lord Jesus Christ hate and revile one another; and also engaged, in by-places, swamps, private rooms, culverts and dark alleys, in organizing Know Nothing lodges. We are always glad to see in our midst honorable and high-minded persons from the non-slaveholding States; nor would we say any thing of a character to prejudice or injure either those of the stamp referred to, or those true men, born North of Mason's and Dixon's line, who are permanently located among us. We do not ask Northern men who visit the State on business or pleasure, to commend the institution of slavery, or even to approve it—all we ask of them is, if they do not approve it, to be silent. We are satisfied with the institution, and regard it as one of the most valuable which we possess. But we warn our people to be on their guard against *abolition Yankees*, who come here to gather up money for trashy books and for Know Nothing services, and then return to their homes to misrepresent and malign us, and to vote to circumscribe slavery and degrade and destroy these Southern slaveholding States. Mark them, and if they dare to utter their abolition sentiments, make them leave in double quick time.

Who Did It?—Who nominated Mr. Shepard for Congress? So far as the public know, the convention consisted of but seven men. So far as the public know these seven men are trying to dictate to the people of seven Counties whom they shall vote for. Where did they meet?—was it in the day or in the night?—what proceedings were had?—what is the nature of the platform adopted? Mr. Shepard's "committee" insinuate that they sent him a platform, but he says nothing about it in his acceptance. Do the people desire to see that platform, or will they "go it blind?"

We read of seven wise men that went to sea in a bowl; here we have seven that have embarked on the ocean of politics in a dark lantern. We think the men of the "bowl" decidedly the more sagacious.

Sales of Real Estate.—We understand that the two houses and lots in this City, of the Rev. B. T. Blake, sold at public auction a few days since at the following prices, to wit, the house and lot lately occupied by that gentleman at $3,497 50, and the one immediately west of him, $1920. Kimbrough Jones, Esq. bid off the latter, and Mr. Fabius Hutchins bid off the former.

The late residence of Dr. Josiah O. Watson, near this City, together with some nineteen acres of ground attached, has been purchased by Mr. Sheriff High at $3,200.

Former prices of real estate, judging by these sales, do not appear to be fully sustained.

COME OUT FROM AMONG THEM!

We publish the following, from a citizen of Alamance county, showing that he has come out from among the Know Nothings and taken his stand again in the Democratic ranks. We hope soon to record the names of many more of the same sort. Come out from among them, ye Democrats, "that ye be not partakers of their sins!" Our paper is open to you, and your party friends will be glad to see you again treading the paths of independence in the open day. Come back!—you have been deceived. No unlawful, anti-Constitutionl oath can bind you to stay where you are, and do wrong.

Graham, June 4th, 1855.

Editors Standard;—Enclosed you will find two dollars, for which send me the weekly Standard to Big Falls, Alamance county N. C.

I joined the Know Nothings some time in December last. I was induced to do this from representations of those in whom I had confidence, who assured me that it was not a Whig nor a Democratic measure, but entirely a national party. I now believe it to be anything but a national party. I have now withdrawn, and would earnestly advise all to go and do likewise, and I hope the Democratic party will receive an erring brother back into the fold again.

You can publish this if you choose.

W. G. DUKE.

☞ The following Card, which we publish at the request of Mr. Hackney, speaks for itself. Mr. Hackney considers, and justly, that he has been injured by the circulation of the report that he is a member of the Know Nothing dark-lantern conspiracy; and he has came forward in the spirit and with the independence which have always characterized him, to give the lie direct to the report. One of the favorite tricks of certain members of the dark-lantern conspiracy is to circulate, insidiously and sneakingly, rumors that such and such Democrats have joined the Order; and this is done for the two-fold purpose of magnifying the Order in the public estimation, and of injuring the standing of such Democrats with their party friends. Where is the manhood of the old Whig party? How much of it is there in this new organization? What would Henry Clay say, if he were here, to these midnight prowlers, bound by horrid oaths to proscribe and persecute, and banded together for the spoils of power? He would descend upon and scatter them like an eagle among sparrows. He had his faults, but no man ever charged him with skulking with his principles from the face of day.

Mr. Hackney's Card is as follows:

Hackney's X Roads,
Chatham Co., June 6, 1855.

Having learned that a report is in circulation that I am a member of the Know Nothing party, and one of the chief officers of the same, and having, as I trust, a just regard for my character as a man and a citizen, I take this occasion through the Standard newspaper, to contradict this report, and to brand it as an utter and base falsehood. I never joined the dark-lantern concern, never thought of doing it, and never will, so help me God! My father was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and fought for three years side by side with the noble men of that era, native and adopted, for the great principles of freedom and liberty of conscience; and I should consider that I was dishonoring his blood if I allied myself with any such party as that of the federal bluelight dark-lanterns. I am now seventy-three years of age, I voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, and Pierce; I am a Democrat from principle, and shall never desert the party which has administered the government during nearly the whole period of its existence, which has defended it through two wars, enlarged its boundaries in peace and by honorable conquest from thirteen States to thirty-one, and made it the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, a land of refuge where *all* should be allowed to "worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences," none molesting them nor making them afraid.

This is my position and these are my principles and sentiments. May God save this free slaveholding State from the blight and the curse of Know Nothingism! My confidence is unshaken, for God *is* greater than the Devil. (Signed)

JOHN HACKNEY.

Mainv Law Riot at Portland—The Mob fired upon by Soldiers—One Man Killed and others Wounded—A Bloody Liquor Riot at Portland, Me.—Neil Dow in the Rum Trade—His Stock seized—Symptoms of Excitement.

Portland, (Me.) June 2, 1855.

The Mayor of our city, Neal Dow, anticipating the action of the City Council, recently purchased sixteen hundred dollars worth of liquor for the city agency; but the liquor remaining on his hands, several citizens entered a complaint, and a warrant was issued for the seizure of the liquor, when the Mayor called a special meeting of the aldermen this afternoon, and a vote was passed to purchase it for the city. Much interest is felt to see how the matter will terminate.

A Maine Law Mob assembled—Attempted destruction of Liquor—The Military called out.

Portland, June 3, 1855.

About ten o'clock last night a noisy mob assembled about the building used as the City Liquor Agency, and attempted to break into it and destroy the liquor. The police attempted to preserve the peace, but failing to do so, and the crowd becoming more threatening, two military companies were called out. It is now thought and hoped the matter will end quietly.

Excesses of the Rioters—The Military fired upon them—One man Shot—Charge Bayonets—The Mob dispersed.

Portland, June 3,—P. M.

At a late hour the mob broke into the building, when the military, drawn up on the opposite side, fired a volley, killing Ephraim Robbins, of Eastport, second mate of the bark Louisa Eaton, of Portland, and wounding several others, some of them severely. A squad of the Rifle Guard then charged the crowd with bayonets, which rapidly dispersed. One old gentleman, who was said to be quietly on his way home, received a severe bayonet wound. A few arrests were made. Another man is reported dead this morning of his wounds.

We copy the foregoing from the New York Herald. The Maine liquor law is another Northern *institution*, which we are called upon to import into North Carolina. Fellow-citizens, as you value your repose and prosperity, cling to your old habits of temperance and sobriety, and *beware of isms*. Walk in the old paths of morals and politics—*are ye better than your fathers?*

Disgraceful Affair at Columbus, Ohio.—On Tuesday evening at Columbus, Ohio, as a procession of German Turners was returning from the country, where they had been celebrating the day, those composing it were violently attacked by a gang of rowdies, and six of them badly beaten. It appears that the rowdies took offence at a flag the Germans had with them. It had on it three mottoes in German, which the assailants presumed were offensive, and thus the violence. The Statesman thus explains the mottoes. The first phrase, in English, was, "Fresh, Pious, Joyous, Free;" and the second, "Through Exercise to Strength,—"Bahnfred," free scope, without restraint—The last, "Through Investigation to Complete Knowledge." The Turners having had on white coats, the violence was resumed after night, and several citizens not connected with the Turners, were attacked because they happened to wear white coats. One man was beaten and thrown into the gutter for dead. Six Germans, walking along the street peaceably, it is stated, were stoned and beaten by a gang of some sixty rowdies, all of whom were permitted to escape. One of the papers undertakes to palliate the outrage on the ground that the rowdies did not understand the German language, and therefore misunderstood the meaning of the mottoes. Such an excuse is contemptible. As well might the editor undertake to excuse the conduct of an incendiary for firing his neighbor's house in mistake for his own.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Sebastopol still holding out—the Vienna Conference to be reopened—Hard fighting—advance in Cotton, and great sales.

The advices by this arrival are interesting and important.

The Vienna Conferences to negotiate for peace, are to be re-opened.

A secret expedition is preparing in the Crimea for some important enterprise.

The siege of Sebastopol is unchanged, the place still remaining impregnable to the assaults of the allies.

General Pellissier, the new Franch Commander in Chief, contemplated making an attack on the Russians in open field.

The motion of a want of confidence in the Ministry made in the British Parliament was unsuccessful.

The latest intelligence from the Crimea says that in an engagement before the Flagstaff Battery, the French destroyed the Russian works.

The Vienna Conference was expected to be opened on the 28th ult.

Foreign Markets.—*Liverpool, Friday evening* May 25.—Milligan, Evans & Co.'s Circular reports: Cotton—The sales of the past week have been the largest on record, with an active export demand, amounting to 150,000 bales, including 75,000 sold to speculators at an advance of ¼a½. Fair qualities have advanced ¼.—Orleans, fair, 6⅝; Middling, 5 15-16 a 6. The sales to-day, Friday, reached 15,000 bales. The market closes buoyant. Manchester advices are more favorable.

Breadstuffs—The market for Breadstuffs is generally unchanged.

Election in New York.

Canandaigua, June 5, 1855.—Our charter election to-day resulted in the success of the American ticket, by a majority of 144. The vote was unusually large.

Buffalo, June 5, 1855.—Mr. Masten, the regular democratic condidate, is elected Judge over Houghton, the Know Nothing candidate, by two thousand majority.

The Cholera in New Orleans.

New Orleans, June 4, 1855.—The total mortality in this city last week was five hundred, including two hundred and seventy-five from cholera.

Municipal Election in Washington.

Washington, June 4.—The municipal election is going on quietly. The prevailing impression is that both parties are about equal.

The Circuit Court this morning decided to leave it to the option of the election judges whether foreigners naturalized since registry be allowed to vote. The judges being nearly all Know-Nothings, it is believed they will be rejected. The election will be very close.

Later.—It is conceded on all hands that the American ticket is elected by a respectable majority.

We saw it stated in some of the Washington papers, a day or so since, that the authorities of the City, who are almost unanimously Know Nothing, appointed none but Know Nothings as inspectors of the election. Of course, then, the dark-lanterns had it all their own way; and the frauds perpetrated in this election may never see the light. The capitol of the Republic is in the hands of bigots, persecutors, and rowdies—not that there are not good men and gentlemen in the Know Nothing lodges there, but the treatment of Mr. Wise, when he attempted to speak at Brown's Hotel, proves what we say.—Should this secret organization obtain complete control of the country, no man can predict the consequences that will ensue.

PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTIONS.

The Syracuse Standard says of the late Know Nothing gathering in that city:

It was a Quarterly meeting of the State Council. Its special business was to revise the Constitution, and make choice of delegates to the National Council, which is to meet in Philadelphia in June, 1856.

This, then, is to be the Presidential Convention of the Know Nothings.

The adjourned Anti-Nebraska Convention held at Auburn in September last, after indorsing the Whig State ticket, it will be remembered, also called an Abolition Convention of delegates from all the non-slaveholding States to meet at Syracuse on the 4th of July, 1856—to nominate Mr. Seward for the Presidency.

The Democratic National Convention, by a resolution passed at its last sitting in Baltimore, is to be held in the city of Cincinnati in 1856. The date will be fixed by the Standing Committee, of which Mr. Cagger of Albany is the member from this State.—The choice of district delegates from New York will be directed, we presume, by the next Democratic State Convention; and will probably be made next winter.

We do not presume that any Whig National Convention will be held.

There are some movements in the Southern States in favor of nominating sectional candidates to offset those who will be run at the North. But unless the Democratic Convention should conduct itself in some preposterous manner, calculated to destroy the position of its party before the country, we do not look to see this movement carried out.

It is quite certain, however, that there will be at least three candidates for the Presidency.

The Election.—Returns are in from all the counties except Wyoming, which generally gives about 20 whig majority. The five counties heard from since the publications of our table, on Friday last, give a majority to Mr. Wise of 25, which, added to his previous majority, makes his present majority stand 10,184. In our issue of Friday next we expect to give the full vote of all the counties in the State, with such corrections as the official returns recived, in the meantime, may suggest. Mr. Wise's majority will be about 10,000.

We have gained 23 members of the Legislatures, and lost 17. This gives us a majority of 48 in the next Legislature.

Of the thirteen members of Congress elected, twelve are Democrats—one district (Mr. Lewis's) still to be heard from. The Know-Nothings are claiming the election of their candidate (Mr. Carlile,) but the election is so close that it is believed the result will not be known until the offcial returns shall be counted.

Democratic Rejoicings over the Virginia Election.—New York, May 31 9 P. M. Tremendous Democrtic jollification over the Virginia election is going on this evening in Tammany Hall. One hundred guns were fired in the Park, and the Hall is illuminated from top to bottom. There was much enthusiasm, and speeches were delivered in which the Know Nothings were lashed without mercy, and the early annihilation of the party predicted. The administration was extolled by the speakers, and on each occasion met with applause.

Philadelphia, May 31.—The Democrats here fired 100 guns this afternoon, in honor of the Virginia election, and a tremendous meeting is being held this evening in Independence square, at which Hon. John Robins presides. Processions from every ward of the city, with music and transparencies, marched to the place of meeting. There are speeches being made from two stands, at opposite ends of the square, by Messrs. Florence, Robins, Cadwallader, Tyler, Carigan, Witte, and others.

Commodore Macauley's Instructions.—Washington, June 5, 1855.—The *Union* of this morning publishes the instructions given to Commodore Macauley. They speak of the firing upon the El Dorodo as the exercise of a right; but visit and search will not be tolerated by the United States, and if approved of by the Spanish authorities is likely to disturb the friendly relations existing between the two governments. They direct that if any officer in command of a ship is present when such an outrage is perpetrated, he will promptly interpose and repel the interference by force. The Commodore was entrusted with no communication for the Captain General, but was ordered to Havana to communicate with the American Consul.

Metropolitan Female Seminary, A. McDowell, *Principal*.—The exercises of the present session will close on Tuesday the 12th of June.

On the evening of the same day a concert will be given by the young ladies connected with the Music Department. The friends of the school and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Recorder.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

New York, June 2.—The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana, with dates to the 28th ultimo, has arrived. All was quiet throughout Cuba, and business was improving.

The United States steamer Fulton was at Havana. The Princeton and Cyane were cruising off San Antonio. The steamer San Jacinto was at Matanzas, and the sloop-of-war Jamestown was at Key West.

The political prisoners, who were still detained at Havana, would probably be sentenced to the galleys in Africa.

The small-pox and yellow fever did not appear to be spreading to any considerable extent.

A royal order has been published for the establishment of a joint stock bank at Havana, with a capital of $3,000,000.

Sugars were firm at previous rates. Molasses was scarce, and held at 3½ a 3¾ reals.

Examination of Cadets.

New York, June 3.—The annual examination of cadets commenced at West Point, on Friday. The graduating class is now composed of only 34 membere. It started four years ago with over 50. It consists of the following named persons: Cyrus B. Comstock, George E. Eliot, Samuel Beck, Jr., Henry M. Lagal of Massachusetts; Cornelius Van Camp, Michael P. Small, Daniel M. Greggs, Lewis Merrill, Edward L. Hartz, Timothy M. Bryan, Jr., Henry W. Freedley, George M. Dick, of Pennsylvania; Alexander F. Webb, James Wheeler, Jr., Geo. D. Ruggles, Clarence E. Bennett, Wm. W. Averill, W. R. Pease, of New York; Godfrey Weitzell, Wm. B. Hazen, of Ohio; Junius B. Wheeler, Robert C. Hally, North Carolina; John W. Turner, Jesse R. Allen, of Illinois; Eleazer Gay, Albert N. Collum, of Vermont; Alfred T. A. Torbert, of Delaware; John R. Church, of Georgia; Francis R. T. Nichols, of Louisiana; Francis A. Sharp, of Indiana; Frederick L. Childs, Charles W. Thomas and James H. Hill, from the country at large.

Town Election in Norwich, Conn.—The Know Nothings awfully Beaten.

Norwich, June 4, 1855.

At our city election, Wm. L. Brewer, democrat, on the largest vote ever given in this city, was elected Mayor by over two hundred majority, and every candidate on the democratic ticket for Aldermen, Common Council, Clerk, Sheriff, &c., was elected by about the same majority. Great rejoicings in the street. The Know Nothing majority in the town last April was over three hundred.

New Haven Municipal Election.—The entire Democratic Ticket chosen.

New Haven, June 4, 1855.

The New Haven city election took place to-day. Alfred Blackman, the democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by 300 plurality, and 100 majority over all opposition. The entire general ticket of the democrats is elected.

ATTENTION! "INDEPENDENT GUARDS."

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO ATTEND a meeting at the MECHANIC'S HALL, this (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 5 o'clock, for *drill*.

By order of the Captain,
HENRY C. SMITH, O. S.

Raleigh, June 2, 1855. —1t.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

YOU WILL PARADE, **in Full Dress Uniform,** at the CAPITOL SQUARE, on FRIDAY afternoon, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock, with *thirteen rounds of blank cartridge*.

(By order of the Captain,)
CHAS. H. THOMPSON, O. S.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIDAY, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!

RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

MASONIC NOTICE.

ON THE THIRD SUNDAY OF INST THE FUneral obsequeis of Brother Gray Bridges will be Solemnized by Morning Star Lodge No. 85, at Nashville, N. C. Members and brethren of the fraternity generally are respectfully solicited to attend.

J. J. Q. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

June 4th, 1855. 57.—

COMMENCEMENT OF WAKE FOREST COLLEGE. THE ADDRESS BEFORE THE LITerary Societies will be delivered by George Stevenson Esq. of Newbern N. C. on Wednesday 13th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon before the Graduating Class on the evening of the same day, delivered by Rev. J. B. Graves of Nashville Tenn. Exercises open at 7 o'clock.

The Trustees of the College will meet on Wednesday morning 8½ o'clock.

The graduating exercises will take place on Thursday the 14th, commencing at the usual hour.

June 6 1865. 57.—1t.

Nag's Head Hotel and Ocean Retreat.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE RESORT would inform the health and pleasure-seeking public, that the above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July.

He has made ample arrangements with persons in the several surrounding counties for constant supplies of Fowls, Game, Fish, fresh Butter, and all the delicacies of the contiguous markets.

Experienced assistants, and polite, accommodating servants are engaged,

The fine German Band is re-engaged for the season.

No pains or expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

TERMS:

Families per month,	$33,00
Single gentlemen by the month per day,	1,25
" " per day,	2,00

A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

June 2, 1855. 56—3w.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber about the 1st of March last, my negro man NELSON. Said boy is supposed to be lurking about Sparta, or in Nash county. He is about 22 years old, light colored, and has a bushy head—does not speak distinctly at times when in conversation, weighs about 160 or 175 pounds. All persons are forbid harboring or carrying off said boy, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me, or confined in jail so that I get him again.

DAVID BARLOW.
Tarborough, N. C.

June 2, 1855 56—4t.

GORDONTON FEMALE ACADEMY.—THE exercises of this school will be again resumed on Monday, the 2d of July, 1855, under the superintendence of Miss A. E. Woodson. Rates of tuition per session of five months, as follows:

Spelling, reading and writing,	$5,00
Arithmetic, grammar and geography,	6,50
Philosophy, botany, history, &c.,	8,00
Algebra, geometry, chemistry, rhetoric, &c.,	10,00
Music and use of instrument,	15,00
French,	5,00

Board can be had at Gordonton, the residence of the teacher, for $6,00, and in the surrounding neighborhood for $5.

June 2, 1855 56—4tw.

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the Cash, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜ and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 5, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

☞ **CHANGE OF TIME!** ☜

WITH VERY BRIEF REMARKS WE TAKE THE liberty to come before the public in order to declare our intentions—how we shall conduct business the present season.

"BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will make business prosper even in the hardest times;" for which motto we have made the fullest preparations.

Having cast a glance at our Spring Stock, we find it a little too heavy, and are fully determined to

Sell below New York Prices,

and to prevent the public from doubting our intentions, we only say: Come one, come all, and see if

SCHLOSS & BROTHER

don't sell goods almost *too low*. We are compelled to do it and we defy any of our competitors to say to the contrary!

Our Stock of

Clothing and Gents. Furnishing Goods

is beautifully selected, and made at our own manufactory. They are well got up, and will show for themselves.

We have made suitable additions to our

Ladies' Dry Goods Stock,

Also have a large stock of HATS and BONNETS.

Remember we sell Herman's best sewed Boots, warranted French Calfskin, for $6 a pair. We also have Mr. Shultz's sewed BOOTS and GAITERS constantly on hand.

☞ *Call and see before buying elsewhere.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1855 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:
Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their
French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Buingardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

31—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

31—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. John Tull, *adm'r. pendente lite vs.* Stephen White, Sarah Catharine Chamberlin, Eliza Argent Graham, and others, in the matter of the Probate of the Will of Chauncey Graham deceased, *Issue of Devisavit vel non.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas S. Burt and Martha Jane his wife, the last of whom is one of the devisees and next of kin of said Chauncey Graham, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh for six successive weeks, notifying said Burt and wife to appear at the next, term of this Court to be held on the first Monday in July next then and there to see proceedings in this cause and make themselves parties to this issue, if they shall see proper to do so.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. of Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. Geo. W. Venters *vs.* William A. Strong. Original attachment and Franklin Dibble summoned as garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William A. Strong to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Lenoir on the first Monday in July next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,02½.) 1073—6w.

NOTICE.—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Red Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June.

Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

Primary English branches,	$7 50
Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Algebra and Philosophy,	12 50
Latin, Greek or French, with other branches,	15 00
Embroidery,	3 00
Music,	15 00

GEO. W. JONES,
Chm'n of Executive Committee.

May 4, 1855. 47—3w.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Nepius.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto form, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and refereuce. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

MORNING SUN ACADEMY.—T J. HORNER *Principal*, A. C. JONES, *Assistant*,—The fall session of this school opens on the 1st Monday in July next. The Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood in Wake, twenty miles north-west of Raleigh. A parental regard over the morals of the pupils will be exercised. Terms as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal or Assistant at Fish Dam, N. C.

The Hon. Sion H. Rogers will deliver an address at the close of the present session on the 1st June next.

May 25, 1855. 53—td.

☞ Spirit of the Age and Register will please copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake county, qualified as Administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of John D. Powell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said John D. Powell, to come forward and make payment. And to those having claims against said estate to present them, or this notice will be pleaded under the act of Assembly.

JOS. D. POWELL, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855. 53—3m.

☞ The undersigned will be in the City of Raleigh during our next August Court, specially for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his testator.

JOS. D. POWELL.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—IN THE VICINITY of Raleigh, a cottage residence, with every convenience for a small family—lot about one acre in size—excellent well of water in the yard—shade trees in abundance—will be sold on good terms, if early application be made to the Editors of the Standard. This is a good chance, and the only one now in market in the City.

May 25, 1855. 53—4w.

CHECK MARSEILLES PANTS.—50 PAIRS received yesterday by Express.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton " "
" Petal " "
" Panama " "
" Cavalier " "
" Wide Awake " "
" Octagon " "
" Sebastopol " "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING ON THE 20th day of May, 1855, taken letters of Administration according to law on the estate of Jos. Hinton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Creditors of said estate will also present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. H. MITCHELL.

Forestville, May 28, 1855. 1077—4w.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—WE HAVE MADE ARrangements with Messrs. Bareda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of them, our importation, and offer for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only*:

1 ton or under, 23¾ cts per lb.;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs.;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsborough, will be $2 per ton. DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, May 28, 1855. 1077—3m.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the name of **Palmer & Ramsey** is this day dissolved by mutual consent, June 1, 1855.

PALMER & RAMSEY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BOUGHT MR. RAMSEY'S interest, will continue the business at the old stand, having a very large assortment of fine Watches and Jewelry, has reduced the price—*for cash.*

Those indebted to P. & R., are particularly requested to call and settle with cash or note. As the business of the firm *must* be closed soon, an Agent will be appointed to settle with those who neglect to do so.

J. C. PALMER.

Raleigh, June 1, 1855. 55—6t.

☞ Spirit of the Age, Star, Register and Weekly Post will copy 6 times.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,

General Commission Merchants,

RICHMOND, VA.

June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

NOTICE.—MY MILLS ARE IN COMPLETE ORDER again. Any quantity of Corn and Wheat can be ground without delay.

WM. F. COLLINS.

June 1, 1855. 55—3t.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE SOCIETY of Alumni of R. M. College will be delivered by REV. W. H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., of Warrenton, N. C., on Wednesday 13th June.

May 30, 1855. 55—td.

MASONIC.

THE CORNER STONE OF ST. JOHN'S COLlege will be laid at this place on Monday, the 25th of June next.

The Rev. Leonidas L. Smith, of Warrenton, N. C., will deliver an address on the occasion. The Fraternity generally are cordially invited to unite in the ceremonies.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAS. T. LITTLEJOHN, *Sec'y.*

Oxford, N. C. May 24, 1855. 1077—td.

TO PUBLISHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUPERINTENDENTS OF the printing of the Revised Code of North Carolina, will receive sealed proposals until the first of July next, for printing and binding ten thousand copies of this work. The volume will contain between seven and eight hundred pages, printed as the present "Revised Statutes."

The paper, printing and binding, in *every* respect, must be of as good quality, *at least*, as that of the "Revised Statutes." The type and page of the same size, and the same quantity of matter on each page.

The only difference in the execution will consist of a marginal index to the constitution of the State, and the references in the marginal index will be printed with that index, and not, as heretofore, at the bottom of the page.

Five thousand copies must be delivered, *without failure*, to the Governor, on or before the 15th of December next; the residue may be delivered in March, 1856.

W. B. RODMAN, }
B. F. MOORE, } *Superintendents.*

May 29th, 1855. 54—23J.

RANGER'S NOTICE.—TAKEN UP AND ENtered on my stray book, according to law, by July Butler, living in the North-east part of said County, on the public road leading by John B. Troy's, some 12 miles from Asheboro,' three large mules, one a dark bay horse mule, one a light bay stud mule, and the other a light bay mare mule with marks of gear, all supposed to be young. Said strays were appraised on the 9th inst., at $75 each.

ROBT. M. STINSON, *Ranger.*

Randolph County, May 18, 1855. 1076—3tpd.

MORNING STAR INSTITUTE.—THE SPRING session of this Institution will close by examination and exhibition on the 7th and 8th of June next.

The fall term will commence under the charge of M. Y. Chappell on Monday the 2nd July. Students admitted at any time during the session, yet it is preferred they be present at the opening of the school.

Board can be obtained in the village and vicinity at from 6 to $8 per month.

For further particulars address

BENJ. J. BLOUNT, *Chm'n of Com.*

Nashville, N. C., May 11, 1855. 1074—4wtw.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

Attorney at Law,

Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties

Pittsbro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. K. J. A., in two volumes. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 8, 1855. 47—

COMMON SCHOOLS.—ALL WHO ARE DESIrous of teaching Common Schools in Wake County the present year are requested to attend at the Court House in Raleigh at 11 o'clock on the first Saturday in June, July, or August, for the purpose of being examined and receiving certificates.

STEPHEN STEPHENSON, C. C. S.

May 22, 1855. 52—1t.

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, detached from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber. Price one dollar, free of postage.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, May 4, 1855. 47—

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN Manufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex ept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00

EXTRA EXPENSES.

Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every article required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every measurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a frontispiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, delineated in three colours; a grapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 61 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 105 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute detail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, making an aggregate of 229 plates in the work. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, May 1855. N. C. Bookstore.

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:

(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.
Raleigh May 10, 1855.	48—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ¼ South Down and ¾ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

ALDEN'S INDEX TO THE REPORTS OF THE Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, From Dallas' Reports to 14 Howard, inclusive.—The above work is now completed, and just issued from the press. It consists of three royal octavo volumes, containing over twenty-one hundred pages, twenty-five hundred distinct articles or heads, and forty-three thousand references, exhibiting the principles adjudicated, enabling any person, with great facility, to find any point decidedby the Supreme Court of the United States, from its organization to 1st January, A. D., 1854. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

OUR ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.—WE ARE IN possession of a full stock of Summer Goods, and are determined to sell at the lowest prices possible.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

☞ Register, Star and Spirit of the Age copy.

CHAPEL HILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL have a sufficient number of good Hacks and Horses at Durham's Depot in readiness to bring up all that wish to come that way to the Commencement, and return them to the Depot again, or through to Raleigh, as they may wish.

J. H. WATSON.

Chapel Hill, May 25, 1855. 53—2w.

HATS! HATS! AT COST.—WE WILL DISpose of our Spring and Summer stock of Hats at cost as we wish to make room for an early Fall trade. Call and have a fit.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

May 22, 1855. 52—

"Small Stores" and "Candles"—1855-1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
May 8, 1855.

PROPOSALS, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 7th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty day's notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor or the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, viz:

Boxes, shaving	Combs, coarse
Brushes, shaving	Combs, fine
Brushes, scrubbing	Grass for hats
Brushes, shoe	Jack-knives
Brushes, clothes	Razors, in single cases
Buttons, navy vest	Razor straps, Ordway's
Buttons, navy medium	Scissors
Buttons, navy coat	Spoons
Buttons, dead-eye	Blacking, boxes of
Beeswax, in ¼-lb. cakes, pure	

Cotton, spools of Nos 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts
Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to ⅛ inch
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, drill-eyed, between
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the pieces
width, 1⅛ inch; texture, 14 by 21 to ⅛ inch
Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.
Silk, sewing, blue black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound
Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality
Tape, white linen, 5 yards in length, ⅛ inch wide; texture,
8 by 9 to ¼ inch
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ⅛ inch wide
Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 diameter
Mustard seed, American brown
Pepper, black, Malabar
Pepper, red, American
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper
Corks for bottles, best quality.

Mustard seed and pepper, in the raw state, and bottles and corks, are to be delivered at New York only.

WHITE SALT WATER SOAP—*separate bid for* 100,000 *pounds.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seventy five pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—*separate bid for* 40,000 *pounds.*

The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard sterine, six candles to the pound, 8 1-10 inches in length, six candles No 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces-87-100; melting point not to be less than 145 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27. The candles to be delivered in good boxes, containing about 31 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name, and the weight of the candles.

All the articles must be of good quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.